

I have also lately taken alive, attached to a piece of *Eschara foliacea* by a *byssus*, a fine specimen of *Galeomma Turtoni*.

Mr. Coode has also dredged a specimen of *Tritonia* (? *Homborgii*). The following were my rough notes on its appearance :—

“*Tritonia* (? *Homborgii*). A specimen 4 inches in length, taken by Mr. Coode and Mr. Stanley in fifteen fathoms water, off Lulworth. Colour marble-brown. Head-veil at times bilobed, at other times entire. The margin of veil not fimbriated, but closely set with tentacular points. Branchiæ in about a dozen tufts on each side of the back. Dorsal tentacles issuing from sheaths having their edges jagged. It appears to me to be intermediate between *T. Homborgii* and *T. plebeia*.”

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Description of a second species of the genus Procnias.

By PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

I have seen several examples of *Procnias* in collections from New Grenada, and have never doubted their being different from the Brazilian species. But being aware that a second member of the genus had been described by Dr. Cabanis in the *Museum Heineanum* under the appellation *Procnias Heinei*, I applied that name to these birds without much inquiry. Having lately, however, had the opportunity of examining the beautiful collection which contains the type of Dr. Cabanis' description, I find that I was in error in so doing. The specimen there designated *Procnias Heinei* is a female or young male of *Calliste atricapilla*, Lafr., and belongs therefore, according to my ideas, to a different family of birds.

I therefore propose the name *Procnias occidentalis* for this new species, which may be distinguished from the older one by its smaller size, the less amount of black on the throat, and by the white belly not extending nearly so high towards the breast.

PROCNIAS OCCIDENTALIS, Sclater. *P. læte viridis: fronte anguste et lateribus capitis cum mento gulaque nigris: ventre medio crissoque albis: lateribus nigro radiatis: alis caudaque intus nigricantibus.*

Long. tota 5·0; alæ 3·3; candæ 2·9 poll. Angl.

Hab. in Nova Grenada.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Nov. 14, 1854.

Descriptions of some New Species of Birds.

By the Viscount DU BUS DE GISSIGNIES.

1. *Lanio auritus*. Mas. L. nigerrimus, subtus nigro-fuliginosus; supercilio tenuissimo albo, pone oculos in penicillum auricularem rubro-igneum prolongato; humeris et tergo flavissimis; teetricibus alarum inferioribus, fasciculoque plumarum elongatarum axillari candidis. Rostro et pedibus nigris.

Fem. Nigro-fuliginosa, in dorso subvirescens; subtus cinereo-arde-siaca; supercilio, penicilloque auriculari nullis; tergo flavo; tectricibus alarum inferioribus, fasciculoque axillari candidis.

Total length $16\frac{1}{2}$ centim. (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Hab. Columbia.

Only three true species of *Lanio* are yet known. The present bird appears to me to be best placed in this genus, although, in some respects, it differs a little from the other species. It is distinguished from these by a different coloration, and is especially remarkable from the superciliary streaks, which are white at their origin near the nostrils, become fiery-red on a level with the eyes, and extend backwards at the sides of the nape in the form of little tufts of somewhat elongated plumes, which the bird probably elevates at pleasure.

2. *Pipilopsis cristata*. P. supra flavicanti-olivacea, uropygio paulum dilutiore; capite cristato supra griseo, jugulo et genis griseo-canescens; pectore et abdomine læte croceo-flavis; remigibus et rectricibus brunneis, olivascente extus limbatis. Rostro corneo; pedibus fuscis.

Total length 17 centim. (about $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches).

This species, a native of Columbia, has somewhat the colour and form of *Arremon rubrirostris*, Lafr., by the side of which, it appears to me that it should be placed. It is larger and more robust, and its head is adorned with a crest.

3. *Buarremon latinuchus*. B. supra obscure cinereus; pileo toto et cervice rufis; lateribus capitis nigris; subtus viridi-flavus, ventre dilutiore, hypochondriis et crisso cinereo-flavidis; alis et cauda subnigris; remigum primariorum basi albida. Rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.

Total length 18 centim. (about $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches).

This species, which I believe to be new, comes from Columbia and Peru. It has all the characters of a well-circumscribed small group of birds inhabiting those countries, including *Arremon schistaceus*, *pallidinuchus* and *albofrenatus*, Briss., and *A. gutturalis*, Lafr., as well as *Embernagra rufinucha* and *albinucha*, D'Orb. It will therefore form the seventh species* of this group, and is positively distinct from all the others, although it presents a good deal of resemblance to some of them, especially the *A. pallidinuchus*, Briss., and the *E. rufinucha*, D'Orb.

Its particular distinction from the latter is the absence of the black streak on the sides of the throat at the base of the upper mandible. It differs from the first especially in having the red of the top of the

* All the species above mentioned are well known to me. But I regret that I have not been able to procure the *Atlapetes pileatus*, Wagl., the type of its genus, and the *A. rubricatus*, Cab., which I have never seen, and which, although natives of Mexico, would appear to belong to the same genus as the seven species here indicated. If this be the case, the genus *Atlapetes* would now consist of these nine species.

head bright and uniform, and instead of being narrower, it widens in descending upon the nape and the back of the neck.

4. *Nemosia torquata*. Mas. N. supra, cum capite toto, nigerima; semi-torque collari postico nitide flavo; interscapulio medio, tergo, jugulo, pectore et hypochondriis nitide virescenti-flavis; abdomine medio et crisso albidis; tectricibus alarum minoribus et mediis cyaneis; remigibus et rectricibus nigris, cæruleo extus limbatis. Rostro corneo, mandibulæ basi pallida; pedibus obscuris.

Total length $11\frac{1}{2}$ centim. (about $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches).

The native country of this pretty species is New Granada. It has all the characters of the true *Nemosia*, but with a rather more slender and very slightly arched bill. Its colours are brighter and resemble the glossy and brilliant tints which adorn some species of the genus *Calliste*, especially the *C. cyanoptera*, Sw.

5. *Euphonia longipennis*. Mas. E. nitens, viridis; semi-torque postico, uropygio et oculorum margine cyaneis; interscapulio et tergo cyaneo-maculatis; abdomine cum hypochondriis et crisso lætissime aureo-flavis; remigibus rectricibusque nigris, viridi extus limbatis. Rostro nigro, basi cærulescenti; pedibus fuscis.

Fem. Interseapulio et tergo viridibus, absque maculis cyaneis; uropygio dilute cyanescenti-viridi; epigastrio et hypochondriis flavescenti-viridibus; ventre et crisso flavidis.

Total length 9 centim. (about $3\frac{3}{5}$ inches).

Hab. Antioquia, in New Granada.

This little *Euphonia* is so nearly allied to *E. viridis*, Vieillot, that it is difficult to distinguish it, without comparing individuals of the two species. However, it appears to me to be sufficiently characterized by its small size, the difference between the two species being at least a fifth, whilst its wings and tarsi are longer in comparison, as they are of the same actual length as those of the other species. Thus in repose, the point of the longest primary feather in *E. longipennis* reaches the extremity of the tail, whilst in *E. viridis* it does not attain half the length of the tail.

The *Chlorophonia frontalis*, Bp., is also very similar to the two species above mentioned; but it is less difficult to recognize, because the forehead is always yellow, and the back is never blue.

6. *Euphonia plumbea*. E. griseo-plumbea, viridi micans; abdomine et crisso aureo-flavis. Rostro albicante, apice corneo; pedibus cinereo-fuscis.

Total length $8\frac{1}{2}$ centim. (about $3\frac{2}{5}$ inches).

Hab. New Granada.

This is one of the smallest, if not the smallest species of the genus. It is very easily recognized by its uniform grey colour, except on the belly. In this respect it resembles *E. jamaica*, Linn., but differs widely from it in its small size, and especially in the form and proportions of the bill, which is slightly depressed, and presents a considerable resemblance to that of *E. chlorotica*.—*Bull. de l'Acad. Roy. de Belgique*, 1855, vol. xxii. pp. 153–156.